

14,000 CHINESE OF MUTINY IN CHINA

Fear for Safety of 600 Christian Converts Imprisoned in Catholic Mission

SAY FOREIGNERS UNHARMED

Peking, June 24.—The crest of the mutiny which has drenched Kiang-Si province with blood apparently is past. Reports from the best available sources place the death toll at more than four thousand and indicate the destruction or severe damage of four cities, but do not indicate that any foreigners have been molested. However, no word has been received from the Catholic Christian converts reported imprisoned in the compounds of the Catholic Lazarist mission at Taiho since they were seized there Thursday by mutineers. Their official status for the past several days reached a higher pitch this morning.

Taiho is some miles South of Kianfan in Kiang-Si province. Latest reports are that foreigners, except doctors attending wounded in the hospitals, have left Taiho, although interest for use in maintaining order. A steadily decreasing amount of credit is being accorded dispatches, apparently based on rumors started by Chinese sources, that the foreigners have been subjected to mistreatment.

The uncertainty as to the fate of the seven priests and three students in the Kiang-Si danger zone is causing many anxious hours at St. Vincent's Seminary, Germantown, where prayers are being continued for their safety. Interest for use in maintaining order. A steadily decreasing amount of credit is being accorded dispatches, apparently based on rumors started by Chinese sources, that the foreigners have been subjected to mistreatment.

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NO RISK REPRISAL AT WILSON MURDER

Ulsterites Too Sensible to Be Provoked Into Retaliation, Says Premier

SHORT MAY QUIT POST

London, June 24.—Belief that so far as Ulsterites are concerned there would be no acts of reprisal for the murder of Field Marshal Wilson was expressed today by Premier Craig, of Ulster. In an interview with the Belfast Telegraph, the Premier said: "Ulster people are too sensible to be provoked into retaliation by the murder of Field Marshal Wilson. They are not going to do what the policy of the Ulster Government."

MINE OWNERS TO SUE UNION FOR \$1,000,000

Chicago, June 24.—(By A. P.)—Estimates of the property damage and determination of the figures to be fixed as the legal value of human lives lost in the mine riots and massacre of Illinois, are being made by the Southern Illinois Coal Company, which has filed a suit against the International Union of Mine Workers and the county.

Motor Thugs Slew Youth, Belief Now

Continued from Page One Hunt for botanical and other nature specimens, carried a head covering to protect his face from gnats and mosquitoes while sleeping in the woods. The youth, who was wearing a blue slipper sweater, a flashlight, a book on botany and a fishing rod during his periodical trips into the woods.

This outfit, which was found and believed it may have been found off by the slayer or slayers. The articles bore a peculiar seal invented by Lawrence, which he stamped on all his articles.

A description of the missing articles and of the seal has been furnished to all pawnshops, together with the name of the youth, who was a Negro with whom Lawrence frequented some months ago when he caught them poaching on his muskrat traps.

Josephine, 12, of East Toga street, Lawrence had with a Negro lawbreaker whom he caught stealing muskrats from his traps.

And according to Mildred Lawrence, his fifteen-year-old sister, while she was out walking with her brother January 31 along Pennypack creek, he stopped at a certain point and in a fist fight he had had several days before with a white man who threatened his life unless he gave up trapping muskrats on Pennypack creek.

"My brother said that the white man was a tough customer and threatened his life," said Mildred. Lawrence's mother asked the police to search for a stick in the woods built by her son which she thought might contain some things that would give a clue to the mystery.

The search party, which was searching the woods in Huntington Valley where Lawrence had a camp, and is believed to have been living recently in a pup tent.

When the body was found Teacy police reported Lawrence's death as suicide. At the morgue, however, two abrasions were found in the back and an examination disclosed they were bullet wounds.

The caliber of the bullets which ended Lawrence's life was different from that of the bullets in the revolver found beside his body.

Mr. Lawrence, who slain youth's mother, was distressed today by a police theory that her boy might have been killed by some one who believed him a robber.

"It is terrible, terrible, for the police even to intimate that my son might have tried to commit robbery," she said. "He was a good, clean-living boy and had no enemies."

Captain of Detectives Souder talked over the crime with Lieutenant of Detectives Beslow, of the murder squad, the morning before the body was discovered. Mulgrew started again for the Pennypack Creek section.

Lieutenant Beslow tells me the killing of the boy was surrounded with many suspicious circumstances," said Souder.

"We have a number of theories we are working on, and we have not fully accounted for the mask and gun found near the body."

"There were marks of blows on the boy's face and neck, and he apparently was given a beating before he was shot. It is possible that traps were responsible. Tramps and gypsy bands have used the woods there. The remains of a camp fire were found near the body, and the stick which was developed to warrant an arrest."

As though following out one theory he has formed, Captain Souder continues: "Perhaps the person who shot this boy could give a satisfactory explanation of the shooting, but doesn't care to be brought into the matter. Nevertheless, if the person would give such person to come forward and clear up the case."

This contingent appeal by Captain Souder may be taken up in court in May, 1917, shortly after Edward Boland was found shot to death in Fairmount Park, on the Neill drive, in Fairmount Park.

Wm. Rockefeller, Oil Magnate, Dies

Continued from Page One

ence, kept a night watch, but it was obviously a losing fight. John D. Rockefeller remained at his home in Pottsville, but was kept constantly informed of his brother's condition. He reached Rockwood Hall a few minutes after the end came. At the death bed were Mr. Rockefeller's two daughters and two sons. Mrs. Rockefeller died about two years ago.

Not Active in Business Mr. Rockefeller, who was eighty-one years old, had not recently been active in business, although he was active in the Standard Oil Company of New York from 1915 until 1917. Although somewhat overshadowed by his elder brother, John D. Rockefeller, William was one of the richest men in America.

Almost the only time when his activities claimed much newspaper space was in 1912 and 1913, when the congressional committee investigating the "Money Trust" combed the country for him as a witness. He was finally located at Nassau, Bahama Islands, and returned to Florida, but when an effort was made to question him in his cottage there he was seized with such spasms of coughing that the committee was warned by his physicians that it might cause his death if the examination was continued. It is now admitted that he was suffering from cancer of the throat.

Although he retained many of his diversified interests, Mr. Rockefeller's late years shifted much of his business responsibilities to the shoulders of his son, Percy.

Wealth May Reach \$250,000,000 None of his Wall Street associates has ventured an estimate of his fortune, but it was generally believed that he had between \$100,000,000 and \$250,000,000, concentrated in various Standard Oil companies, Anaconda Copper, Consolidated Gas, Brooklyn Union Gas, St. Paul and National City Bank.

A friend recently stated that Mr. Rockefeller's death, when it came, should have no appreciable effect on the stock market, as none of his holdings would be tossed on the open market.

Announcement of his death was received in Wall Street nearly an hour before the market opened.

William Rockefeller was born in Toga County, New York, May 31, 1841. He was the second son of William Avery and Eliza Davison Rockefeller. He received his education at the academy in Toga, and the public schools in Cleveland, O. Beginning his business career in 1858, mostly as a bookkeeper for A. Quinn, a prominent oiler in Cleveland, with whom he remained for two years, Mr. Rockefeller then served in the same capacity in the forwarding and commission house of Hughes & Lester. For several years he carried on a successful business as a commission and gained therefrom the means to engage in the famous operations with which he then became identified.

On the dissolution of the firm in 1864, he turned a partnership with his brother, John D. Rockefeller, and Samuel Andrews, as William Rockefeller & Co., to engage in oil refining and built the Standard Oil Works in Cleveland. His brother and Mr. Andrews were already in the same business under the name of Rockefeller & Andrews, conducting the Excelsior refinery.

Begins Business in N. Y. In 1865, Mr. Rockefeller came to New York and established the firm of Rockefeller & Co. to sell and handle in the markets of that city the oil of the two concerns in Cleveland. The success of his operations bore eloquent testimony to his ability as a merchant.

In 1867, all three firms were dissolved and succeeded by Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, of Cleveland and New York City. William Rockefeller taking charge of the business in New York. In 1870, the firm Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler dissolved and organized the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, with John D. Rockefeller as its president and William Rockefeller, vice president. The latter in charge of the mercantile and financial business in New York.

In 1882 the Standard Oil Trust was formed, and with it the Standard Oil Company of New York. William Rockefeller was elected vice president of the trust and president of the Standard Oil Company of New York. In 1885, he built the house on the north side of the city, at 51 and Fifty-fourth street, New York, which has ever since been the family residence. His splendid country seat is on the North River, between Tarrytown and Scarborough, upon the old Aspinwall estate.

Large wealth enabled him to expand his interests and he became a director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, the United States Trust Company, the National City Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Mr. Rockefeller has been in ill health for many years. The state of his health, in fact, and his whereabouts, became a matter of intense public curiosity in 1912, when he was discovered in 1012-13, he was investigating the "money trust" desired him as a witness. He could not be found. For months the sergeant-at-large of the House of Representatives, Charles F. Smith, of New York, New York, was besieged by subpoena servers, detectives, reporters and an idle throng for days; his residence at Tarrytown, N. Y., his office at 1012 Broadway and his clubs were watched without avail.

When attorneys representing him finally capitulated by accepting the subpoena for him it was discovered that he was in his Southern cottage, but his physician emphatically maintained that to ask Mr. Rockefeller to answer questions or to give a witness stand was to invite his death. He was subject to such spasms of coughing that speech above a whisper was likely to strangle him.

The Pigeon Committee, still determined to get his testimony concerning an alleged manipulation of the copper market with H. H. Rogers several years previously, arranged a special sitting in the financier's cottage at Jekyll Island, N. Y., and on the morning of June 23, 1912, a dozen questions when the witness was seized with laryngeal spasms and palsy. The committee was unable to continue the hearing and his death was announced.

It was then that his physician admitted he was suffering from a cancer of the throat. In almost every respect except his success as an oil magnate, William Rockefeller differed from his elder brother, John D. He was a club man; his brother belonged to none. He was a social climber; his brother was not. He was subject to such spasms of coughing that speech above a whisper was likely to strangle him.

Four Bandits Rob Mill Owner

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ger of Moyamensing avenue and Moore street, situated north on Moyamensing avenue, was one of the witnesses.

"Get back there," was the only response of one of the highwaymen as Kirk's revolver menacingly in Kirk's direction.

KU KLUX STARTS NEW SHAKEDOWN

Flood of Ten-Dollar Bills Is Being Sought by 'Invisible Empire'

THE FAITHFUL ARE NOTIFIED

New York, June 24.—A new shakedown of Ku Klux Klansmen was inaugurated by the K. K. K. chieftains in Atlanta, it was learned yesterday. Another flood of \$10 notes is the objective.

Klansmen throughout the country are being notified that they are not 100 per cent K. K. K. knights until they have "advanced through the several degrees necessary to full fellowship with such members." Each new degree costs \$10.

E. Y. Clarke, vice imperial wizard and boss Kluxer since he sent Imperial Wizard Simmons away for six months "rest," and Fred L. Savage, former New York policeman and strike-breaking detective and now the Klan's chief of operations and Clarke's right-hand man, lost no time after Simmons' departure in ringing the bell for more money.

"All accepted and loyal Klansmen," reads their announcement in the Searchlight, the K. K. K. organ, "will remember that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is not a one-degree order. \* \* \* He will remember further that this organization is not of the three-degree variety, wherein the applicant takes one and has two thrust upon him."

"On the contrary, he will remember that it is only after a careful and painstaking investigation that he is accepted into the first degree or order, which degree or order is separate and distinct from the three higher degrees or orders."

Although the announcement does not say so, the Klan promoters have devised a method of shaking Klansmen down for a total of \$40 each—that is, there are to be four degrees, and the Kluxers who mistakenly believed they were full-fledged subjects of the imperial wizard, entitled to all privileges, now learn they must first come through with \$30 more.

Thieves Smash Window; Get Shirts

Thieves threw a brick through the window of the haberdashery store of William Kogen, 4278 Frankford avenue, shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, and taking an armful of shirts, valued at nearly \$100, escaped in an automobile.

FUNNIER THAN EVER

As it determined to make humanity forget the approach of summer, the family characters of the six pages of comic funnies, "Make it a Habit," Adv.

Rathenau Slain at Berlin Home

Continued from Page One

the minister most disliked among the Nationalists, who objected to his policies and also held his Jewish extraction against him.

This latter circumstance especially made him the target of humiliating attacks in anti-semitic quarters. He recently was referred to in scurrilous terms in a ribald song sung at the reunion of a Nationalist regiment.

The assassination comes close on the heels of recent rumors circulating among the Socialists that Nationalist plotters had selected June 24, which is mid-summer day, or the Feast of St. John the Baptist, for a "81st Birthday Feast," in which persons whose names were entered on a special blacklist were to be given short shrift.

Dr. Rathenau was guest at dinner last night of Alansen B. Houghton, the American Ambassador. On receiving the tragic news this morning the American Embassy promptly hoisted its flag to halfmast.

Dr. Walther Rathenau was styled "the wizard of the German Empire" because, by his high powers of organization and business efficiency, he devised expedients which kept "the people eating and the army shooting" when the blockade had shut off the importation of raw materials during the war.

He was of Jewish birth and was described as a man of great force and energy, business acumen, vision and initiative. His father founded the Allgemeine Elektricitats Gesellschaft (German General Electric Company of Berlin), commonly known as the A. E. G. After studying at the Universities of Berlin and Strasbourg, Dr. Rathenau began his profession of engineer with establishments in Switzerland and Savoy. Then he went to the A. E. G., and rose rapidly to the head of the organization. Later he retired after failing in an attempt to oppose a combination with the Siemens-Schuckert Company.

Toured Africa with Dernberg

Freud from business obligations, he accompanied Dr. Dernberg, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, on a tour of the German possessions in Africa. He later represented German concessionaries in mine exploitation in Morocco.

At the outbreak of the World War, while immersed in the development of big business on a tremendous scale, he was appointed the office of Minister of Raw Materials. His work in that capacity obtained extraordinary results. Upon its success depended not only the economic life of the interior of Germany, but also the maintenance of the far-flung German armies. His organization almost nullified the Allies' blockade.

Dr. Rathenau had been prominent in German Government affairs for a number of years and had been particularly active since the formation of the Weirh Cabinet in May, 1921. He held the post of Minister of Reconstruction in this Cabinet, which lasted until October of last year.

He held this post for several months, but when the Cabinet was reformed in October, 1921, his portfolio was eliminated. Although not a member of the Cabinet he represented the German Government subsequently in various economic conferences with the Allies. He was appointed Foreign Minister on January 31, taking the post that Chancellor Fritsch had been temporarily filling following the retirement of Dr. Walter Simons.

The accomplishment for which Dr. Rathenau came into greatest prominence while Minister of Reconstruction was his agreement which he negotiated with Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Liberated Regions, at Wiesbaden, last October, under which Germany has been paying a part of her reparations to France in goods instead of money.

As Foreign Minister Dr. Rathenau was a leading figure among the German delegates at the Genoa Conference.

Dr. Rathenau's prominence at Genoa came rather from what he accomplished outside the Conference than in it. The Genoa body had been in session only a few days when the startling announcement came, on April 17, that the Germans were no longer to be bound at Rapallo a treaty between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Bombshell at Genoa Parley

News of the signing of this pact, which has gone down in history as the "Treaty of Rapallo, broke like a bombshell outside the Conference than in it. The Genoa body had been in session only a few days when the startling announcement came, on April 17, that the Germans were no longer to be bound at Rapallo a treaty between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Dr. Rathenau, in the German reply to the allied protest, warmly defended the signing of the treaty. He declared the negotiations for it had begun long before, and the fact that it had been signed right under the noses of the Allies during the conference had no particular significance.

Doing Reparations Work

Since the close of the Genoa Conference Dr. Rathenau has been largely engaged in considering German reparations questions, meanwhile taking frequent occasion to defend before German official bodies and public meetings his course in signing the Rapallo pact.

Dr. Rathenau was born September 23, 1867. His earlier active life was confined almost exclusively to business, the exigencies of the war alone calling him into politics. His after-war call to head the work of German reconstruction met with a mixed reception. His liberal economic ideas which had displeased some of Germany's business elements. His abilities in business, his practical application of business principles to government, however, were widely recognized.

Rathenau was a super-business man, and, indeed, a super-German, for his gifts were astonishingly diversified. It was a remarkable type of the highly trained German and combined with eminent commercial ability intellectual gifts of high degree.

On June 24th 5,000,000 Readers Will Know—

Whether the cost of living will be raised again by the new tariff bill.

If American consumers "are being robbed by the importers" to the tune of 2,000 per cent profit.

What the Iowa primary reveals.

How the Republicans are getting their campaign funds.

Whether anti-militarism is winning Japan.

What is said in favor of the manners and morals of the young folks by leading college presidents, deans, religious editors, and high school principals.

What States now report an actual shortage of workers.

The changes needed in our treatment of criminals.

Why the Germans are glad the international bankers refused them a loan.

The concessions Stinnes now demands of the Allies if Germany is to pay the reparations.

Britain's new law to aid emigration to Canada and other British lands.

Why the police ought to raid wrangling Europe and take the whole mob to an alienist to be examined for insanity.

The tremendous earnings, expenses, taxes and train-mileage of American railroads every 20 minutes.

How patients are being helped to health in our hospitals by reading good books.

Why men wear such senseless garb.

That cabbage is coming back as a table delicacy.

That larger hats for women cause bills of extra sighs.

How to make a suit-case radio outfit that receives music and messages as you walk the street.

How to charm an angleworm.

If radio is likely to kill off the telephone or telegraph.

What a grid-leak is, and how to make it.

How Ford would get efficiency from pallbearers.

Whether Britain's great men of to-day are handsomer than those of Victoria's reign.

What there is to the talk about limiting the Jews at Harvard.

If the British look down on American books.

That American buildings are "the finest in the modern world."

What section of the United States is spending \$25,000,000 on new churches.

About the bolshevik Sunday-schools in England.

About Rome's quarrel with the Methodists.

Why the fairies fear Conan Doyle.

How Lillian Russell rose from chorus girl to Special Envoy of the United States Government.

What percentage of bootleg whisky is poison by actual investigation and test.

The methods used in conquering Mt. Everest.

The strange animal freaks to be found in nature's circus.

The tree-freaks of the forest.

That there is danger of pushing prosperity too hard, and causing a set-back.

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